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42 AMERICAN DRIVES FOILED BY GERMANS IN FIGHT FOR AACHEN

Enemy in Geilenkirchen Area Is Thrown Back; Fierce Thrusts On Metz Continue

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—As the battle of Aachen entered its third day along an extended front of 70 kilometers, Simpson's American 9th army forces continued to exert strongest pressure north of Aachen and southeast of Geilenkirchen against increasing German resistance and steadily worsening weather conditions without, however, scoring any gains since their initial successes.

German troops in well-prepared positions during the past 24 hours fought off not less than 42 American charges at various points along the front north of Aachen and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy with concentrated artillery fire. During the first two days of fighting, German units destroyed 122 American tanks.

Since the opening of the Aachen offensive, weather conditions changed steadily with subsequent rainfalls and snow storms making air operations on a large-scale impossible. The second day of the battle, therefore, was marked by heavy artillery exchanges of almost unprecedented scale.

American troops, which hacked their way forward east of Geilenkirchen over snow-covered terrain in their initial thrusts, were thrown back to their starting position yesterday by German counter-attacks launched between Geilenkirchen and Aachen. American breaches near [illegible] the Americans will proceed to push forward toward Dusseldorf, while the left wing of the 9th army struck out northward toward Roermond for a drive into the flank and rear of the German Meuse bridgehead.

To the south, frontal attacks against Metz were continued by the American 3rd army without, however, according any big gains. On the tenth day of the battle for Lorraine, the Americans expanded their Thionville bridgehead to the east and south against the flank of the Metz positions, but new attempts to push into the rear of the German forces with a cooperating encircling operation from the Morchingen region collapsed.

The left wing of the 3rd army again increased pressure southeast of Thionville, but break-through attempts south of Sierck were unsuccessful. At the same time, concentrated direct attacks on Metz itself were continued. Thrust from the north and west were stopped by the Germans, while the American group from the south succeeded in reaching the edge of the city where fierce fighting is now in progress. Between Falkenburg and Bensdorf, attacks by the right wing of Patton's army lost much of their striking power and left the situation there unchanged. The same applied to the left wing of the 7th army between the Rhine-Marne canal and the central Vosges.

Up north, the right wing of the British 2nd army, after crossing the Dourne Canal, is pushing northward in the direction of Venlo.

Thus, the anti-Axis general offensive on the Western Front was continued also yesterday along the entire front extending from the Meuse down to the Belfort gap, but not a single outstanding push was observed. Most of the actions thus far have been rather inter-related with adjacent war sectors and characterized more or less as probing thrusts against the German positions which at all points reacted with growing resistance.

To Represent Rumania Here

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 18.—The Swedish Government will represent Rumanian interests in Japan, it was formally announced today. At the same time, Sweden will represent Japanese interests in Rumania.

De Gaulle to Visit Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, November 18.—The Soviet Government announced, today, through the Tass News Agency, that General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France, has accepted the invitation of the Soviet Government to visit Moscow.

'Kamikaze' Spirit, Not Weapons Will Decide E. Asia War Issue

The text of the spirited and impressive address delivered by Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma at the grand rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday, follows:

"It is indeed a very great honor to me to see so many come to hear me on this occasion. I have also been greatly honored by the very warm and generous words spoken about me and my people by His Excellency, the President. I accept these words with deep gratitude because I know that they are a compliment not to me personally, but to my people who, as the President has said, have suffered greatly for the common cause of East Asia.

"You have asked me to speak today, but at a time like this when it is deeds we want and not words, it gives me a certain misgiving in coming to speak to you just words.

"What words can I speak to you when the people of Tokyo, the people of Nippon are astounding the world with their deeds? Nevertheless you have come to listen, and I must therefore speak.

"This morning I paid my homage at the Meiji and the Yasukuni Shrines. But on this occasion I paid my homage with a new feeling. This time the Meiji and the Yasukuni Shrines have become, not so much Japanese shrines as East Asiatic shrines. I bowed my head in the deepest gratitude at the Meiji Shrine because it was the great Emperor Meiji who created modern Nippon, and it is modern Nippon which has created East Asia.

"The great Emperor is not only the founder of Nippon, but, with a proper adjustment of the vision, one sees in him the real founder and the father of modern East Asia. It is the idealism, the courage, the Asiatic vision, born in the mind of the great Emperor which must be the foundation of our New Order in the East.

Guarding East Asia

"And when I went to the Yasukuni Shrine, there I found, I felt there, that the spirits there are not only guarding Nippon but they are guarding East Asia now. The spirits of many heroes who died in Burma, in Malai, in the Philippines, the spirits of the men who have sacrificed [illegible] Asiatic countries repose in the Yasukuni Shrine today. Therefore the Yasukuni Shrine really has become an East Asiatic shrine. And it is with the memory of the visit I paid this morning, it is in the mood and exaltation of this visit, that I wish to speak to you today.

"I have no prepared speech for you. I want to speak to you from my heart to your heart. I will speak to you the words which occur to me while I am standing before you. In fact, consider me not so much as speaking to you as trying to think aloud.

"There is only one subject about which I can speak to you, and that is the war—our war, our struggle for East Asiatic existence. Broadly speaking, there are two aspects of the war, one a material aspect and the other a spiritual one. I do not wish to speak to you about the material aspect because so many men who are far more competent than I am, have already spoken to you about it. And as I come practically from the outer rim of this war, it would be presumption on my part if I tried to discuss this subject in the very center of the war itself, namely, Tokyo.

"As for the spiritual aspect of the war, the center is everywhere, not only in Nippon and East Asia but in the whole world. The spirit of this war, the new spirit born out of it, pervades the world and everyone has his own angle in looking at it. When I refer to the moral or the spiritual side of the war, I am doing so in a very broad sense. I am referring to ideas, thoughts, emotions, the spiritual effort and struggle behind the war.

"In order to make myself clear, I wish to give you, as I see it, something of the background of this spiritual struggle. As I read history, that is the story of man, it is fundamentally and at the bottom a spiritual struggle—the struggle of life to create a higher life, and yet a higher life. And the material side of things, the guns and planes and tanks and such things are only a weapon, only an instrument in the service of this vast fundamental spiritual struggle. The final issue will always depend upon the strength of the spirit behind the struggle.

Stresses 'Kamikaze' Spirit

"I say that the issue will be decided, not by planes and tanks, but by the spirit of man, by the spirit of the Kamikaze. In the East it will be decided by the Asiatic will to survive, the Asiatic will to live and conquer. And this struggle, as I read history, is at its roots the struggle of man's spirit against his environment. Where the spirit has kept in equilibrium with its environment, with the world round it, it has conquered; but where the human spirit has failed to keep this relation with its environment, it has been defeated.

> **Busy Sunday Spent By Burmese Leader Attending Functions**
>
> Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma was present at a tea party given in his honor at the Imperial Hotel at 3 p.m. Sunday. He also attended an informal dinner party held at 6 p.m. the same day at the residence of Hyogoro Sakurai, former Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government.

"This has been true from the beginning of history, from the days of Babylon and Assyria and Egypt. Babylon was great when the spirit of the Babylonians was great, but when that spirit failed, Babylon fell, for the people had lost the spiritual struggle and their spiritual equilibrium with the world.

"And then came Greece. When the spirit of Greece was strong, Greece conquered the world; but when that spirit weakened, Greece fell. Then came Carthage, Rome, the Moors, the Tartars, Spain, Holland and France; and finally in the last centuries came our enemies, the Anglo-Saxons. Also in the past, Asia as a whole fell and was destroyed because the Asiatics had destroyed the spirit of Asia. Our spirit was not strong enough nor in equilibrium with the world, and therefore we Asiatics as a whole were destroyed.

"Therefore as I see it, the whole story of man is one ceaseless struggle, and elemental, spiritual struggle in which material success follows spiritual success, and material failure similarly follows spiritual failure.

"What about our enemies, the Anglo-Saxon race? I want to speak dispassionately and without malice. I will try to explain how I see their history. For 300 or 400 years or even more our world has passed through a period when the material facts of life have been more important than the spiritual facts. It was a time when the world was expanding, when the world was discovering new things, was discovering [illegible] period, discovering steam, and railways, and ships, and new uses of iron, and electricity, and the telegraph. It was an age of almost magical materialistic discovery and development.

Equipped to Steal

"And the Anglo-Saxons were a materialist race; and being a materialist race they were well equipped for success in the materialist age. Just as the wolf and the fox and the vulture are better equipped than we are to steal and to kill, so also the Anglo-Saxons were really the wolves and foxes and vultures of the new predatory age. They were better equipped than others to steal other people's property and to maintain a complete equilibrium with the world of that time.

"So during that long materialistic age which lasted for some centuries, during that period when the wolves and the foxes and vultures were best adapted to the existing environment, many others, the idealists who were not so well adapted, went under. But like all stages of history, the materialistic age had to come to its end. Man doesn't stay forever at one level; man goes on from stage to stage and the materialistic age is just one of these stages.

"The first blow was struck at the materialistic age, the age of the wolves and the foxes and the vultures, a hundred and fifty years or so ago, with the great French Revolution. During the French Revolution, mankind discovered that there were not only the wolves and the foxes and their philosophy and freedoms and ways of living, but there were fraternity, equality, and liberty in the world.

"But the Anglo-Saxons and their allies, the Czar of Russia, the reactionary monarchs of old Prussia and France, being in actual possession of the world, of the material wealth of the world, defeated the French Revolution materially. The Anglo-Saxons and those powers, because they were then the masters of the material world, defeated the French Revolution in the material struggle.

"The Anglo-Saxons, that is the British in those days, won the material war against the French Revolution; but was the Revolution defeated? No, because the British and their allies represented a material power, while the French Revolution represented a far greater, the ultimate power, a spiritual power.

Did Not Succeed

"One hundred and fifty years ago the French armies were beaten, Britain, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Prussia came together at the Congress of Vienna. They tried to preserve the old order. They tried to destroy the new order of liberty, fraternity and equality, but did they succeed? Within fifty years the ideas of the French Revolution had conquered the West; within 100 years or so two dead empires had disappeared, while today the ideas of the French Revolution are a ferment everywhere.

"In the year 1815, they got together at the Congress of Vienna. They tried to revive the dead Austro-Hungarian empire, the dead empire of Czarist Russia, the dead monarchy of the Bourbons, with material force and success in their material war. Today, where is the Austro-Hungarian empire? Wiped out! Where is Czarist Russia? Wiped out! Where is the dead monarchy of Louis XVIII? All have been wiped out. The spirit has proved to be stronger than the flesh, mind stronger than matter, and always the spirit has won.

"So also let me tell you that I am not now looking at the war from the material side; I am not thinking of the ships and the tanks and the armies. I am looking at the war only from the spiritual side. Let me tell you that just as in 1815 all the might of Britain could not preserve the dead French Empire, so also in 1945 all the might of America will not preserve the dead British Empire and the equally dead Anglo-American materialism.

"The Anglo-Saxons are essentially materialists. They prospered in a materialist age. But that age has definitely come to an end, and with its end, the materialist powers must end. That is the immutable law of human progress. Just as we, the non-materialist people, went under in a materialist age, so also the materialist people must go under in a non-materialist, a spiritual age.

"I tell you with my utmost conviction that on the spiritual front, on the moral front of the war, we have already won and our enemies have already lost. The materialist age has definitely begun to pass away, and there is a new age, a new order, a new spirit, which not all the material strength of the enemies can destroy or prevent from conquering.

Doomed to Destruction

"So this is the first part of what I wish to tell you today [illegible] the Anglo-Saxons having no war aims, having no spiritual dynamism or equilibrium with the new spiritual world, are definitely doomed to destruction.

"And who are to be their successors in the new world order? Let us ask ourselves this question. Because they have lost, it does not mean that we have won and inherited the world. It is not so simple as that. In order to inherit the world they have lost, we must deserve it and establish a spiritual as well as material equilibrium with it. Whether the Anglo-Saxons are beaten or not, if we wish to inherit East Asia, we must deserve the inheritance. I am saying this as an East Asiatic to East Asiatics. Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past, either the mistakes of our people or the mistakes of our enemies, if we wish to inherit East Asia.

"Ask yourselves two questions only. Why did Asia as a whole lose her past heritage? Civilization began in the East. The world's progress began in the East. Why did we lose what we had gained in the past? The answer can be very simply given. It is that East Asia lost the past because she could not move out of it into the future. She got stuck in it. In a materialistic age she could not adjust herself to the materialistic environment. She tried to be spiritual both in spiritual and materialist times, with the result that she could not move when the world was moving, and so she was left behind.

"In other words, for instance Burma lost her independence, and practically all East Asia, with the exception of Nippon, lost its independence because in a materialist age, they tried to remain spiritual and nothing else. When the world was moving toward the right, we tried to move to the left or to remain stationary, and therefore we lost both the left and the right and everything else. The world left us behind because we had lost contact with it. In a materialist age those who were materially fit survived and prospered.

Denounces Materialism

"Why are the Anglo-Saxons, the materialist powers, going to lose the world domination, the world supremacy, which they have enjoyed for centuries? The simple answer is that they are just materialists, and their materialism is not sufficient, does not equip them for the new and more spiritual age. Therefore if we East Asiatics wish to inherit East Asia, to build up our East Asiatic world, we must avoid the mistakes of both the materialist and the spiritual races. We must avoid the over-spirituality of ancient Asia, and we must also avoid the over-materialism of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

"The new world is neither for the materialists nor for the idealists; it is for the realists. Therefore if we East Asiatics as we are determined to do, wish to complete this East Asiatic revolution which is going to restore East Asia to us, we must carry through this revolution as realists with the right mixture of idealism and materialism, not too much of one nor too little of the other.

"To me, as I see it from the point of view of world history, what is happening in East Asia is not a war; it is a peoples' revolution, the revolution of a billion or more of the East Asiatic peoples. Our enemies may fight against our armies and our navies and our air forces, but no enemy upon earth can fight or beat a people who compose half the world's population. No enemy on earth can defeat a people's revolution if the people remain revolutionary with a single revolutionary will, a single revolutionary mind.

[illegible] this war, to pursue this East Asiatic struggle as a revolution. It is for us to be revolutionists, pursuing the East Asiatic revolution as the past great revolutions were pursued and consummated. A revolutionist does not think in terms of days or months or years. A revolutionist thinks in decades and in centuries. A revolution is not only for one period or one generation. A revolution is for the whole future of a whole people or world. We are not thinking merely of winning the war; we are thinking of winning the racial destiny of our whole East Asiatic world. In a revolution we do not think of one man, or a thousand men, or a million men. We don't think of this home or that home, or this town or that; we think in terms of whole countries and peoples.

East Asiatic Revolution

"This is what I want to tell you as a last message, that we should approach this war, or any war to follow, even to the extent of ten or a hundred wars, we should approach all as a part of the East Asiatic revolution, a revolution which concerns not only our armies and governments, but every single person in East Asia. It is everybody's revolution, and the revolutionary front is in every home and every town. That is the way to win a revolution. If we pursue this East Asiatic revolution as the revolution of the East Asiatic peoples, if we have learned our lessons

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Japanese on Peliliu, Angaur Grimly Resist Numerically Superior Enemy Invaders

Under the command of Major-General Kenjiro Murai and Colonel Kunio Nakagawa, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces on Peliliu Island have been continuing their gallant fight against a numerically superior American force day in and day out for more than two months since the enemy landed on the island on September 15.

Having adjusted the firing lines from Mt. Kansokai to the area in the neighborhood of Mt. Oyama in the center of the island, Japanese Units on Peliliu Island have already inflicted tremendous losses upon the enemy. Particularly, following the arrival of reinforcements from the main island in the Palau Group during the latter part of September, the Japanese on Peliliu have been intensifying their onslaughts against the invading troops.

Despite the difficulty of maintaining supplies and other hardships, the Japanese are fighting valiantly, smashing every enemy offensive. On and around November 13, the enemy started a general attack against the Japanese position near Mt. Oyama. A part of the American forces eventually penetrated into the Japanese line but was wiped out.

On Angaur Island also the Japanese Units are endlessly engaging in furious battles amid numerous flare bombs released by the enemy invaders.

Securing their position firmly, the Japanese Forces on the main island of the Palau Group are battling the U.S. forces, which have been struggling to make a landing on several occasions, but all the enemy attempts have been completely frustrated.

Thus, the American attempt to secure the Palau area as a fleet base in conjunction with the Philippine operation has not born fruit.

United as one body, the Japanese residents in the Palau Group area have been closely cooperating with the military operation since the outset of the enemy landing.

Citations for Gallant Action Issued Navy, Army, Air Units

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor have been brought the citations issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, to the Japanese Units which gave battles, and dealt severe blows to the American task forces that appeared in the waters east of the Southwestern Islands, Taiwan and the Philippines since October 10, 1944, the Navy Ministry announced on Sunday.

The announcement said:

"Citations were previously issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet respectively to the Units which gave valiant battles to, and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy when the mainstay of the United States task forces made their appearance in the waters east of the Southwestern Islands, Taiwan and the Philippines since October 10, 1944, and the matter has now been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citations follow:

CITATION

To the No. XX Base Air Unit,
Units under its Command and
the No. XX Base Air Unit.

"The above, repeatedly carrying out daily, daring air attacks against the mainstay of the American task force which operated for several days since October 10, 1944, in the areas around the Southwestern Islands, Taiwan and the northern part of the Philippines, either sank or damaged most part of the enemy aircraft carriers as well as many other warships and vessels, thus achieving war results whereby to control the developments of the general war situation. Their achievements are acknowledged as outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 23, 1944
Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet.

"The list of Unit Commanders participating in these battles follows:

[illegible] Air Unit, Vice-Admiral Shigeru Fukutome,

Commander of the No. XX Combat Air Unit, Rear-Admiral Takaji Shiroshima,

Commander of the No. XX Combat Air Unit, Rear-Admiral Tomozo Kikuchi,

Commander of the XX Attack Force, Captain Shuzo Hisano,

Commander of the Army Air Unit, Major-General Kenji Yamamoto.

Unit Commanders under the Command of the foregoing Commanders:

Commander of the No. XX Combat Air Unit, Rear-Admiral Sadayoshi Yamada,

Commander of the No. XX Navy Air Unit, Captain Gunji Kimura,

Commander of the No. XX Navy Air Unit, Captain Takahisa Amatani,

Commander of the No. XX Combined Air Unit, Rear-Admiral Morihiko Miki,

Commander of the No. XX Navy Air Unit, Commander Shunji Kamide,

Commander of the No. XX Base Air Unit, Vice-Admiral Kimpei Teraoka,

Commander of the No. XX Combat Air Unit, Rear-Admiral Masafumi Arima."

CITATION

To the XX Attack Unit under the
command of Captain Hisano:

"The above, carrying out daring closing-in night assaults on October 12, 13 and 14 against the mainstay of the United States task force which made its appearance in the waters east of Taiwan on October 12, 1944, successfully blasted a major portion of the enemy aircraft carriers, thereby materially contributing to the execution of operations by the entire fleet. Its achievements are acknowledged as magnificent.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 23, 1944
Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet.

"The list of the Unit Commanders participating in these operations follows:

Commander of XX C Attack Unit, Captain Shuzo Hisano,

Commander of the No. XX Reconnaissance Air Unit, Lieutenant Shin Sugawara,

Commanding officer of the Air Detachment of the No. XX Navy Air Unit, Lieutenant-Commander Tan Imamura,

Commander of the same Detachment, Lieutenant-Commander Hakussburo Nagashima,

Commander of the No. XX Attack Air Unit, Lieutenant Kenji Ono,

Commander of the No. XX Attack Air Unit, Lieutenant-Commander Saihei Maruyama,

Commander of the No. XX Attack Air Unit, Lieutenant-Commander Rempei Egawa,

Commander of the No. XX Attack Air Unit, Lieutenant Tsuyoshi Nagai,

Commander of the No. XX Army Air Unit, Major Taro Takahashi.

In another communique issued the same day, the Navy Ministry announced that the citations issued by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, to the Army and Navy Units defending Peliliu and Palau Islands have also been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

The communique said:

"The following citations were issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the Army and Navy Units on Peliliu Island and those in the Palau area who have been smashing and dealing great losses to the enemy naval units and landing troops by fighting bravely for more than two months since the enemy invaded these areas early in September, 1944, and the matter has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

To the Army Units on Peliliu Island
To the Navy Units on Peliliu Island

"The above, assuming the defense of Peliliu Island under the command of Colonel Kunio Nakagawa, has ably resisted the fierce bombing and shelling attacks daily carried out by an enemy fleet comprising more than 10 aircraft carriers since September 6, 1944, and when the enemy attempted a landing on September 15, they counter-attacked the enemy landing barges at the beach several times and put them to rout.

"Even when superior enemy forces subsequently secured a foothold at a corner of the island and daily carried out severe bombing and shelling attacks since September 17, as well as conducting daily assaults repeatedly with the support of many tanks, the above Units, mainly by [illegible] ter-attacked and [illegible] my, thus holding under their control the vital airfield area on the island until the end of the month.

"Moreover, during this period, by inflicting enormous losses on two enemy divisions with about 200 tanks, as well as on many warships and vessels, the above Units have successfully frustrated the enemy's operative plans for more than a fortnight up to this day, thus materially contributing to the execution of the whole operations.

"Thus, the Peliliu Garrisons have achieved the aforementioned war results by overcoming the enemy's material superiority. Such was simply due to the fact that the Army and Naval Units, united as one, have made pertinent preparations with admirable originality and that, in spite of the very difficult circumstances, the officers and men fought valiantly, with a supreme sense of loyalty. Their achievements are outstanding and are worthy of being set up as exemplary for the entire forces.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

September 29, 1944
Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet."

CITATION

To the Army Unit under the
command of the Army Unit
Commander in the Palau Area
To the Navy Unit under the
command of the Navy Unit
Commander in the Palau Area:

"Lieutenant-General Sadae Inoue, Commander of the Army Unit in the Palau area, assuming the defense of the Palau Islands, enthusiastically made preparations, bolstered the morale of his men, and conducted rigorous training in accordance with his unfailing strategy, while Vice-Admiral Kenzo Ito, Commander of the Navy Unit in the Palau area, gave no little amount of his originality to the operative preparations of the Navy Unit. These commanders thus contributed to convincing the officers and men under their command of their grave duty of defense. Both the Army and Navy Units, in close collaboration, completed adequate preparations and waited for the enemy, with their morale high and gripped with a firm determination to win.

"When, in September, 1944, a large force of enemy troops attacked the area, the Army and Navy Garrisons displayed their strong fighting potentialities in spite of fierce and prolonged bombing, strafing and shelling attacks, thereby frustrating the enemy landing attempts in the Peliliu and Angaur areas during the first stage.

"Even when the numerically superior enemy forces had set up their strongholds on the islands, the above Units, their morale mounting ever higher, carried out daring counter-attacks, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy. Moreover, by means of reinforcements brought by naval craft at night, and also by surprise attacks with XX weapons, they have successfully prevented the enemy from using these vital areas already for more than a month, thereby making material contribution to the prosecution of the whole operations.

"Such is a manifestation of the Imperial Forces' loyal spirit, and their achievements are acknowledged as worthy to be set up as exemplary for the entire forces.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 23, 1944
Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet."

2 WARSHIPS ABLAZE AS ENEMY AGAIN HIT IN LEYTE GULF AREA

Japanese Planes Smash Battleship, Destroyer—Tacloban Sector Heavily Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 19.—In cooperation with the Land Forces, Japanese Air Units are directing daily attacks against the United States forces on Leyte Island and in the Gulf of Leyte, inflicting staggering blows upon the enemy.

On Thursday, our Wild Eagles damaged and set ablaze one enemy battleship of the Washington type besides setting ablaze one destroyer in their fierce daylight bombing attack against a fleet of American warships in the Gulf of Leyte.

Other units of the Japanese Air Force also heavily attacked the enemy war material dumps in the town of Tacloban on the night of November 16.

At dusk of the next day, Japanese Air Units again attacked an enemy convoy in the waters off Tacloban but the war results could not be ascertained.

Yap Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 19.—Counter-attacking a formation of about 25 Douglas SBD dive-bombers that raided Yap Island in the Palau Group yesterday afternoon, Japanese Forces shot down one plane.

Davao, Legaspi Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 19.—A group of 30-odd B-24 bombers made a daylight attack on Davao on Mindanao Island yesterday.

Another formation of 25 B-24's came attacking Legaspi in the Philippines on the afternoon of November 17.

Kaimana Attack Reported

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 19.—Two enemy planes were downed by the Japanese when a formation of some 20 enemy small-sized planes made a daylight raid on Kaimana on the northwestern tip of New Guinea Island on November 17.

Dulag Airfield Blasted

Domei

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINE AREA, November 18.—Japanese Air Units conducted furious bombing attacks on Dulag airfield on Leyte Island yesterday and before dawn today, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy ammunition dump, fuel storage and other ground establishments.

Crack Units of the Japanese Air Force conducted a large-scale attack on Dulag airfield yesterday, inflicting heavy damage on the southern sector of the airdrome. Before daybreak this morning, Japanese Dive-Bomber Units surprise-attacked the same enemy airfield and piercing through a barrage of anti-aircraft fire, dive-bombed the airdrome, setting ablaze the ammunition dump, fuel storage and three other places. The Japanese attackers all returned safely.

Close on the heel of the dive-bombing attack, Japanese Fighter Units furiously raided the same airdrome. In the ensuing aerial duel with more than 10 enemy P-38's, the Japanese downed one enemy machine and damaged two others. While the other enemy planes fled in confusion, the Japanese fighter planes concentrated their fire on the ground and set ablaze one plane. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

WAR SITUATION TURNING FAVORABLE FOR GERMANY

Various Factors Aiding Reich—Big Counter-Offensive Due Early Next Year

By R. [illegible]
Domei Correspondent

BERLIN, November 18.—The thought of the countries associated against the Axis was to bring the European war to an end within the year and to concentrate from the first of next year, their whole energy on the conduct of the war against Japan.

Thus, they devotedly hoped to bring their foes, Japan and Germany, to their knees.

There is no need of referring to Prime Minister Churchill to see that the plan which the anti-Axis countries had in view has failed utterly to materialize.

It will be remembered that since the setback suffered at Stalingrad two years ago the German forces have been compelled to retreat unendingly. But on second thought, there is nothing strange about this. The retreats one after another of the German forces were the natural consequence of the fact that there was an element contrary to reason in their strategy.

Germany, with a population of 80,000,000 had set out to defend an area extending from the Arctic Ocean to North Africa, a distance of 3,000 kilometers, and from the Atlantic to the Caucasus, a distance of 3,000 kilometers, an area the more difficult to defend because there are natural obstacles to intercourse between the regions comprising it.

Today, the Germans, themselves, readily admit that this was partly due to the fact that they underestimated the enemy's war power consequent upon the victories the German forces acheived during the initial period of the war. It is fortunate for Germany that the people now have a clear idea of the difference between Germany's war power and the enemy's and that they have succeeded in lessening the difference by reducing the occupied territory while the entire nation has thrown its total strength into the war and thus checked the enemy advance by further strengthening the Reich war structure. The heroic spirit similar to that which was displayed at the time of Napoleon's invasion of Germany 140 years ago when Prussia organized people's units and smashed the French forces at Leipzig has begun to stir the German people and to develop extraordinary strength within the German fortress.

Unlike when fighting outside the country, now, withdrawal means the loss of their own territory. Under such circumstances, the fighting spirit of the German people is naturally stronger than it was before. Moreover, no matter how long the enemy raids may continue, the commissary problem is now incomparably easier than before and the entire nation can now directly contribute to the prosecution of the war as military personnel.

Furthermore, underground factories under construction during the past one year have now started to function in full blast. The production of synthetic petroleum in subterranean plants, which, a year ago, experts considered an absolute impossibility, has proved a success. Thus, there is no need of fear at present of the possible decline in munitions production due to enemy air raids. The operation of V-2's which was recently announced and the appearance of rocket speed-fighters which enemy information disclosed are proof of this fact.

As regards military mobilization, the newly-organized People's Grenadier Divisions comprising picked youths around 20 years old total an enormous number: the personnel aggregates several times as many as in peace-time mobilization. As for the Volkssturm which has been organized as the people's army, voluntary applicants to this corps in Berlin alone totaled 130,000. It is understood that several million men have been enlisted in the Volkssturm throughout the Reich, to serve as a reserve force. Meanwhile, the fortified lines along the eastern and western borders under construction by the German people, irrespective of sex, above 60 years old and below 16 years of age, are daily being solidified. These lines are mainly designed as field battle positions but, according to German information, there are, besides these, "orthodox" concrete forts. True to the German national character which likes thoroughness in everything, there exists thousands of positions several hundred kilometers wide built along both the west and east borders. These positions are designed to obstruct the enemy's mobile operations completely.

Such conditions have produced an immediate effect on the war situation. In the east, the Soviet forces have been stranded along the line extending from Eastern Prussia to Warsaw and the Carpathian mountains while their advance over the Hungarian plateau is gradually slowing down. Whereas it is predicted that the Red Army will launch a winter offensive before long, General Reinhard, commander of the Eastern army, has evinced his confidence by declaring that in the first battle, victory was won by the German forces. The Soviets, too, admit that German forces. The Soviets, too, admit that German defenses have been so strengthened that an advance will entail great sacrifices.

In the southwestern sector, anti-Axis forces attempting to penetrate the Rhine area from Aachen have suffered setbacks before the dogged resistance put up by the German defenders with the result that they have been compelled to discontinue their drive. Anti-Axis forces have been deployed southward from Aachen for an offensive which has been under way on a considerable scale at the Metz sector for the last several days. It is the consensus of opinion among military experts, however, that a decisive offensive from the Lorraine area is not likely inasmuch as the attack against Germany from that sector is like plunging into a trap. At present, the anti-Axis forces are carrying on their offensives in various sectors merely in order to defect weak points in the German defense lines and also to prevent the Germans from launching counter-attacks. It is, therefore, held by no means easy to turn to a decisive offensive at an early date.

The reasons for this are:

1. Anti-Axis front-line troops are estimated to number 70 divisions strong, which are insufficient for a general offensive.

2. Antwerp, important supply base, is at present unusable due to V-1 and V-2 attacks as well as the offensives of German forces stationed at the mouth of the Schelde River. The make-shift harbor at Antwerp which has been hurriedly constructed with enormous concrete floating barges has failed to function. Under the circumstances, it will take some time before necessary personnel and supplies can be concentrated.

3. While the Anglo-American forces are waiting for the start of the Soviet winter offensive, the Soviets, too, are planning to time the beginning of their operations with that of the Anglo-Americans forces, with the result that both remain inactive.

In view of these facts, it can be predicted that a large-scale offensive on the Western Front will not be started before the beginning of next year, at the earliest. While America, Britain and the Soviet Union are allowing the German forces to increase their war power, there is also a possibility of political controversy developing among the three countries as time goes on. The Germans, therefore, will be able to turn to the offensive from next year and thus launch their first step to victory.

U.S. MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Marshall, Eisenhower, King, Leahy Mentioned for Higher Ranks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 18.—President Roosevelt is eager to have Congress pass a law providing a title of general and admiral of the army and navy, according to a Washington report.

Most prominently mentioned in connection with these promotions out of the present four generals are Generals George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe. High ranking admirals designated Admirals of the Fleet are Admirals Joseph Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, and William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President.

Only one general, General John J. Pershing, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. army in the First World War, ever held the rank of general of the United States armies, and his title was bestowed upon him by a special act of Congress after the war.

FOUR GIVEN NOBEL PRIZES

One Award for Literature, Three for Science Announced by Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 18.—Nobel prizes worth approximately $29,000 each were awarded recently to two scientists now in the United States, to a Hungarian now in Stockholm and to a 71-year-old Danish novelist and poet, the Swedish Government announced today.

The 1944 literature prize went to Johannes V. Jensen of Copenhagen, author of more than 60 volumes of plays, short stories and novels, who for the past 20 years has been among the candidates for the award.

Isidor Isaac Rabi of Columbia University, New York, was the recipients of the 1944 prize for physics, while the 1943 physics award was made to Otto Stern of Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh.

George Hevesy of Stockholm received the 1943 prize for chemistry.

The committee reserved the 1944 chemistry and peace prize for possible award next year.

BRITISH PAPER DEMANDS SWEDEN TO ENTER WAR

Reich Spokesman Comments on Anglo-U.S. Campaign to End Country's Neutrality

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The British demand in the Yorkshire Post that Sweden enter the war, was one of the main issues taken up at the Wilhelmstrasse foreign press conference which was attended by Hans Thomsen, the German Minister to Sweden, who, it was revealed, would fly back to Stockholm on Saturday if no further questions came up.

It is strange that the Swedish press is maintaining complete silence in regard to the Yorkshire Post demand, declared the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. There are certain rumors, he continued, that the American General, Curtiss, who is at present staying in Sweden, made promises to the Swedish Government in the line of Lend-Lease deliveries in case Sweden should enter the war. However, such rumors have not been confirmed, the spokesman pointed out.

The Anglo-Americans are continuing their propaganda campaign to end Swedish neutrality, according to Berlin political circles. Radio New York, for instance, stated that Sweden is evidently on the point of giving up her five years' neutrality in favor of a policy of giving considerable help to the anti-Axis countries short of declaring war. A high official of the Swedish Legation in Washington, according to the same source, declared that Sweden was campaigning for volunteers to fight on the side of the anti-Axis powers.

Hostile Stand Denounced

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Section of the Wilhelmstrasse, at his foreign press conference recently, expressed German scepticism with regard to the Swedish communication concerning the violation of the Swedish frontier by German soldiers. The remarks of the spokesman show that a German investigation has been started. He declared, however, that Swedish soldiers in uniforms had repeatedly crossed the frontier to Norway without the German press publishing a single word about such a matter.

The spokesman accused the Swedish press of bringing about an atmosphere of hostility between the German and Swedish people while, at the same time, it was finding words of excuse for the Soviet bombing raids on Stockholm, and taking note of the systematic violations of Swedish neutrality by Anglo-American bombers with a minimum of protests only.

"The Foreign Office," Dr. Schmidt said "has been informed by the Swedish press and the Swedish Foreign Office that German soldiers have violated the Swedish border. In one case, German soldiers followed a fugitive Norwegian into Swedish territory. In another case, German soldiers are alleged to have taken hay from Swedish stacks during harvest time. In view of the strict orders which the German troops have received in respect to the Swedish border, the statements in the Swedish press must be regarded with scepticism. Germany has started investigations. These are the facts.

"If one now realizes that in the extreme event a few German soldiers went past the borderstones in the deserted vast area of northern Scandinavia where the border-lines are very complicated, and then neither threw hand-grenades nor bombs nor fired machine-guns nor carried out any military actions, but simply pursued a Norwegian who had committed a crime a few hundred meters inside the uninhabited territory in the far north, one must be astonished at the press campaign which the Swedish papers have started over these incidents.

"The Swedish Government, on the other hand, so far has not been able to establish a single border violation by the German troops along the entire Swedish-Norwegian frontier. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that Swedish soldiers in uniform repeatedly crossed the border into Norway without the German press having said a single word about this.

"As usual these incidents were settled satisfactorily for both sides by the local military authorities. It is, moreover, well known that thousands of Norwegians who fled to Sweden have received their training for police service and, contrary to the international neutrality clause, are being prepared to go into action in occupied Norway.

"It is also a known fact that Anglo-American bombers time and again are intentionally, and not by mistake, violating Swedish territory in order to shorten their routes of approach to Germany. Moreover, it is known that Soviet bombers have dropped bombs on Stockholm's residential quarters, that Bolshevist agents, are printing in Sweden leaflets containing anti-German propaganda.

"What has the Swedish press written about these facts? It found apologetic words for the Soviet bombs on Stockholm. The intentional violation of Swedish territory by the British and American terror fliers is taken cognizance of with a minimum of protests. The violated Swedish haystack, however, and a frontier brook, jumped across by a policeman, are being exaggerated as a threat to Swedish sovereignty and integrity.

"Germany cannot believe this indignation to be real. Why this storm of indignation arose we do not know. There are various rumors, circulating in Stockholm diplomatic circles in this connection. It is not my task to express an opinion here on such rumors. At any rate, Germany can only repeat with extreme indignation that the Swedish press is once again making all efforts to bring about a hostile atmosphere between the German and Swedish people without waiting for the situation to be clarified."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 18

The battle at Aachen, which is being fought on a 70-kilometer wide front, flared up to utmost intensity yesterday. Despite foggy and rainy weather, both sides are fighting with extreme bitterness. Strong tank and artillery forces are taking part in the battle. Our troops are fighting with exemplary tenacity and foiled the enemy attacks which at some places were repeated 12 times.

The focal point was north of Aachen. The enemy suffered severe casualties in the fluctuating struggle for several particularly hotly fought for localities. In the course of the first two days 122 American tanks were blasted.

In the area east of Diedenhofen our troops, yesterday, were engaged in heavy fighting in the course of which the enemy advanced further to the east. The enemy spearheads were halted in the outskirts of Metz. In the Morchingen area the decimated American divisions refrained from continuing their large-scale attacks. In the northern part of the western Vosges as well as in the Burgundy gate, grim fighting against advancing American and French formations continued in some sectors.

London and Antwerp were again subjected to the fire of our long-range weapons.

Successful German undertakings are reported from Central Italy. Our marching movements in the Balkans are progressing according to plans. In the defense battle between Budapest and the Miskolc area the Soviets, attacking again and again, vainly attempted to break through. German and Hungarian formations in powerful counter-thrusts succeeded in holding the German front. The enemy again suffered severe losses in men and tanks.

On the other sectors on the Eastern Front, the day passed without major events. The Luftwaffe attacked enemy supply columns, destroyed one transport train and set another 11 trains afire.

Anglo-American terror planes attacked Vienna, Salzburg as well as places in upper Silesia. Bombs were also dropped on single targets in western and southwestern Germany. Our defense forces shot down 27 enemy machines.

LIN REFUTES U.S. CHARGES

Chungking Wants Guns, Not Political Advice, Chinese Writer Says

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—Author Lin Yu-tang, presently residing in the United States, in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune, asserted Chungking needs from the United States not political advice, but guns, according to a New York dispatch.

He called the "sweeping irresponsible charges" of the United States press to the effect that the Chungking Government was hoarding lend-lease supplies for use against Communists as "flatly untrue" and opined if any accounting is desired, it should come from General Joseph Stilwell.

Since lend-lease supplies have been entirely in the hands of Stilwell, Lin said, American charges must be proved by American documents. He asserted that American officials "covered up" the exact figures in order to save face. He claimed that the statement that 23,000 tons of supplies were flown monthly to Chungking ground forces was false and asked American officials to discontinue "covering up" the exact figures in order to save face.

Lin's letter blamed the loss of the anti-Axis air bases to the failure of the anti-Axis to equip Chungking troops sufficiently. Then suggesting that a Chungking-American war council be set up with Chiang Kai-shek as the supreme commander, he asserted if a large American army were fighting alongside the Chungking troops they would approve the appointment of an American supreme chief of joint operations, but the Chungking forces should still be headed by their own general.

Soviet Clothing Lack Acute

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—The clothing problem in the Soviet Union is acute, states a B.B.C. broadcast on the living conditions in Russia, according to a London report. It is hardly possible to buy high boots so popular with the Russians, it was further revealed, while fur coats are difficult to obtain. Moreover, due to the shortage of electricity, some city districts are only receiving electric current for only a few hours.

ONE-LEGGED FLYER AIDS IN TRAINING VOLKSSTURM

Bosch Teaches Factory Workers and Mechanics Street-Fighting Tactics

Who is training the members of the Volkssturm, Germany's new home army, and how are they being trained? Does this army constitute an effective military organization and force? These are some of the questions being raised throughout the world today, while enemy propaganda is doing its best to belittle Germany's new army of millions. It may be interesting, therefore, to study the career and character of one of the men entrusted with the weighty task of training and leading Germany's home battalions the Volkssturm, which were mentioned for the first time in a recent German war communique, states a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times.

In the summer of 1940, First-Lieutenant Felix Bosch was shot down over Northern France, and despite severe wounds managed to make an emergency landing. When after a convalescence of several months he finally left the hospital, one leg was gone. And what can a one-legged flyer do? There was no help for it; he had to give up flying.

But a year and a half later, the army doctors upon re-examination were compelled to pronounce him "air-fit." Bosch had been able to prove to his examiners that with his artificial leg he could exert the 80 pounds pressure necessary to operate the rudder of a plane. With an apparatus which he had constructed, he had trained his body and the stump of his amputated leg to produce the pressure demanded.

At the examination, Lieutenant Bosch got into the testing machine and stepped on the rudder bar. The indicator registered 80 pounds at the first attempt, which is the minimum pressure required. "That is for the Soviets" he said. He tried again, and the indicator ran up to 100 pounds. "That is for the Americans," Bosch smiled. He made a third try and attained a pressure of 136 pounds. "And that is for the British," he concluded with a broad grin. The examiners joined in the grin and confirmed that he was "air-fit."

Thus Bosch began flying again, the only difference between him and a normal flyer being that he had to operate the foot brake by hand when his machine was rolled out of the hangar.

First-Lieutenant Bosch was shot down a second time during the fighting at Stalingrad. He landed by parachute in the center of the city. The German soldiers saw a man floating down with a peculiar-looking instrument under his arm. They found him with the artificial leg and the habitual grin. He had taken his artificial leg off during the descent to prevent its being damaged.

Bosch immediately began to take part in the furious street fighting in Stalingrad as an infantryman. He refused to go back and soon became an almost mythical figure as a "specialist" in house-to-house fighting. Then the curtain fell on Stalingrad, and First-Lieutenant Bosch was given up for lost.

A few days later an old bent woman hobbled up to the guard at a German airfield. The guard attempted to shake her off but experienced the biggest surprise of his life when the old woman bellowed at him in a deep voice: "Don't you recognize me?" After he had recovered from his shock, the guard had no difficulty in recognizing the well-known flyer who had hobbled for ten days throughout the Soviet lines.

First-Lieutenant Bosch is now one of the foremost trainers of Germany's home army. On the first day of training he led his men through the ruins of bombed streets. "You have got to learn to feel at home in ruins" he explained to them. They worked their way through cellars, learned to sneak through connecting tunnels and to quickly conceal themselves. Each one carried the new German quick-firing automatic weapon, and ingenious combination of machine-gun and rifle. Every other man carried a "Panzerfaust," the best anti-tank weapon yet invented and which weighs only four pounds.

There was intensive target-practice of all kinds, and Bosch showed his men how one could get at and destroy six tanks without even being seen. The men could never guess where their leader would next appear. Like a rabbit he hopped up and down the mountains of ruins and by the barrage produced one think that a whole squad was firing from different points. No sooner would the shots be heard than he would disappear like a ghost in the in the labyrinth of ruins, only to reappear with a demonstration of thoroughly different tactics.

After watching Bosch at work, his men declared that with such a leader they would go through hell and high water. "He could dispose of a whole company single-handed," was their proud statement.

The men were all between 30 and 50 years of age, powerfully-built factory workers and mechanics. First-Lieutenant Bosch gave them ammunition and told them to take their weapons home with them. "Play with them as much as you like," he told them, "for the main thing is to become so familiar with their use that you can manipulate them like your own hands and with your eyes shut."

"The men did not have to be told twice. Any technically trained and interested person could not but be fascinated by the weapons. Above all, they knew what they were to be used for. The game is a serious one, the most serious one for Germany and her cause. And all the man are aware of this fact.

Spirit of 'Kamikaze' To Decide Struggle, Says Burma Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

from the past, as to why materialist Europe failed, why spiritual Asia of the past failed, if we profit by these lessons, we will inherit the future world in the East.

"I have every confidence in the success of the East Asiatic revolution. I have three reasons for my conviction and confidence. First of all, everywhere I have been to, in Nippon and in my country, everywhere, I find that there is one radical difference between this war and the past world war. This war is a war of the peoples, not only of big armies and other material fighting forces. It is a people's war, a people's struggle for existence, and that is why I believe in the success of the revolution.

"On my way from Fukuoka to Tokyo, my train carried me through a long stretch of your country. Everywhere I looked, I noticed that everyone in Nippon is working, fighting, living for the war. The farmer in his field, the man carrying the goods, the soldiers training, everyone was working. When I saw that I said to myself that such a great people could never be defeated so long as everybody is an East Asiatic revolutionist in Nippon. That is one reason why I believe in the final success of our East Asiatic revolution.

Lauds Joint Declaration

"My second reason lies in the Joint Declaration of East Asia. In that Declaration we have profited by the mistakes of Europe and Asia in the past. We have avoided the over-materialism of Europe and also the over-idealism of past Asia; we have tried to create a synthesis of materialism and idealism for our new world order, and to establish our equilibrium with the new world on this new basis. So long as the spirit of the Joint Declaration is our guiding principle, and so long as we remain faithful to it we will inherit East Asia for all eternity. The new principle has created a new spirit in our East Asiatic peoples, a new unity and trust.

"That is my second reason. I will now give you my third reason for believing in our final victory. It is based on something that has astounded the whole world, something that displays the basic spirit and meaning of our East Asiatic revolution, namely the spirit of the Kamikaze. That is going to be the real foundation of new East Asia, the armor of East Asia which no enemy can destroy, this spirit of self-dedication, the spirit to win or to die.

"I tell you very sincerely that I was never so moved in all my life as when I read of the exploits of the Kamikaze in Taiwan and in the Philippines. And I said to myself, East Asia will never die so long as the spirit of the Kamikaze lives.

"Well, I have given you as best I can the reasons for my conviction that the East Asiatic revolution will break down everything before it and conquer. I have given you explicit reasons why I believe in the success of our East Asiatic revolution with all my body and soul. And I will tell the enemy that whatever may happen East Asia will never consider herself beaten, and that the East Asiatic revolution will never be ended until East Asia regains, until East Asiatic nations regain East Asia and East Asia becomes Asiatic again.

"I thank you all for having so patiently listened to me. It may be that I have spoken some things in haste or in the passion of the moment, or it may be that my view is incomplete. If so, but I don't think it is so, I hope you will understand my words in the spirit in which I have spoken them."

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FETES PRESS CONFERENCE

Icasiano Says Japan's Victories Fortify People's Faith

Domei

MANILA, November 17.—In a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers held in Tokyo last year, Francisco B. Icasiano, former editor of the Sunday Tribune Magazine and at present the editor of the Philippine Review, declared, "It is heartening that the first anniversary of our conference comes around close on the heels of two major East Asian victories—one east of Taiwan and the other east of the Philippines."

"Such victories fortify the faith of the people in this sphere and augment their fighting spirit as well as their productive power," he added.

His statement follows:

"I greet the first anniversary of the General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers with renewed faith in the power of the press in East Asian nations to hasten the realization of 'the general principles' in the grand charter.

"It is heartening that the first anniversary of our press conference comes around close on the heels of two major victories—one east of Taiwan and the other east of the Philippines. Such victories fortify the faith of the people in this sphere and augment their fighting spirit as well as their productive power. I greet my colleagues of the press of the nation of East Asia and enjoin them to redouble their efforts on the ideological war fronts to hasten final victory for our common cause."

Mr. Icasiano, together with Jose Bautista, editor of the Manila Tribune, represented the Philippines in the General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers in Tokyo last year.

U.S. to Name Gauss' Successor

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—President Roosevelt announced today that he has decided to appoint a new Ambassador to Chungking following the resignation of Clarence Gauss but he had not yet received Chungking's agreement, according to a Washington dispatch. He said he discussed financial aspects of Chungking yesterday with H. H. Kung, Chungking Foreign Minister.

Britain Food Lack Acute

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—This winter England will lack especially milk, fruits and mutton meat owing to this year's bad harvest, the News Chronicle of London stated today, according to a London dispatch. The paper says that this year's harvest is only 40 per cent of the average.

REFUGEES LEAVE KWANGSI

Chungking Officials Evacuating Area Threatened by Japanese

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—Chungking officials are actively engaged in the evacuation of war refugees from Kwangsi Province due to the rapid advance of the Japanese Forces and the supplying of provisions to those who have left the area, reports the United Press correspondent from Chungking.

The correspondent writes:

"The authorities of the Chungking regime have their hands full getting war refugees and material out of Kwangsi Province where the Japanese Forces have been rapidly advancing during the past two weeks.

"Tseng Yang-fu, Chungking Minister of Communications, who is directing the evacuation of war refugees from the stricken province, has placed 20 extra trains on the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway. At the same time he has issued orders to the authorities responsible for the administration of road traffic in Southwest China, requiring them to have ready 800 trucks for use in getting war refugees out of Kwangsi Province.

"Ku Cheng-keng, Minister of Social Affairs, also is actively engaged in the transportation of war refugees. Women's organizations in Chungking and Kweiyang are occupied with the registration of children who are to be evacuated from Kwangsi Province and with the supplying of provision for those who have left the province."

REDS WORRYING CHUNGKING

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—The most distressing of all the problems facing Chungking is the problem of the Communist forces, declared Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Chungking Legislative Yuan and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, in an exclusive interview, according to a Chungking report.

Sun Fo asserted that there were people in the United States who suspect the Soviet Union of supporting the Chinese Communists against the Chungking regime or the Kuomintang and trying to turn China into a Communist state. He said he believed that such is not the correct view of the problem and that the Soviet Union does not want to support the Communists or divide the country or disrupt its unity.

He remarked that even at this late date, he thought that there was a chance for settlement of the political problem and some working agreement between the Kuomintang and the Communists being reached providing both sides would see the important things and forget past differences.

P.I. Cereal Control Organ Set

Domei

MANILA, November 16.—The Board of Information yesterday afternoon announced the creation and establishment of the "Rice and Corn Administration" (Ricoa), a new control organization of rice and corn replacing the defunct "Biba." The Board said that the Government had decided to form the new agency "to stabilize these commodities and their by-products and effectuate their fair and equitable distribution," as the former policy of leaving the procurement of these basic commodities to individual initiative has been found to have given rise to unwholesome and injurious inequalities. Pedro Sabido, Minister of Economic Affairs, will head the new rice and corn administration.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court for its respective vessels separately within thirty days from the day following this notification published by the "Official Gazette."

November 20th, 1944.

SASEBO PRIZE COURT.

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners
703	Cargo and passenger boat	Kaigan	British	Unknown
704	Cargo-boat	Gran	Panama	Wallem & Co. (Norwegian) Hongkong
747	Tugboat	No. 4	British	Butterfield & Swire (British)
748	"	No. 5	"	"
749	"	[illegible]	American	[illegible] Steamship Corporation (American)
750	Lighter	B. No. 1	British	Butterfield & Swire (British)
751	"	B. No. 3	"	"
752	"	Unknown	"	"
753	"	A. No. 9	"	"
754	"	C. No. 1	"	"
755	"	W. No. 1	American	[illegible] Steamship Corporation (American)
756	"	W. No. 3	"	"
757	"	A. No. 3	British	Butterfield & Swire (British)
758	"	A. No. 6	"	"
759	"	A. No. 10	"	"
760	"	A. No. 11	"	"
761	"	A. No. 12	"	"
762	"	A. No. 1	"	"
763	"	A. No. 2	"	"
764	"	W. No. 2	American	[illegible] Steamship Corporation (American)
765	"	C. No. 2	British	Butterfield & Swire (British)
766	"	C. No. 3	"	"
767	Steam-Launch	[illegible]	"	"
768	Dredger	[illegible]	"	[illegible] Administration
769	"	[illegible]	"	

[illegible]

NEW PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE BY NAVY MINISTRY

Appointment of Vice-Admiral Ozawa as Vice-Chief of General Staff Announced

Vice-Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa, who recently returned from the front, has been appointed Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff and concurrently president of the Naval Staff College succeeding Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, while Vice-Admiral Ryutaro Shibuya has been named Chief of the Naval Technical Department, which post had been held concurrently by Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Shigeyoshi Inoue ever since the former Chief, Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, was transferred to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station some time ago, the Navy Minister announced on November 18.

Vice-Admiral Ito, who has been succeeded by the new Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff and concurrently President of the Naval Staff College, has been appointed a member of the Naval General Staff. Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Inoue has been relieved of his concurrent post as Chief of the Naval Technical Department.

Careers Are Given

Vice-Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa hails from Miyazaki Prefecture. He graduated from the Naval Academy in November, 1909 and was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander in December, 1921. Then, he successively filled several important posts such as Captain of a destroyer and member on the staff of the First Fleet.

In December, 1926, he was promoted to the rank of a commander and was sent to Europe and America. In December, 1930, he was promoted to the rank of a captain, and then successively appointed to such responsible posts as Commander of a Destroyer Flotilla, Instructor at the Naval Staff College, Instructor at the Army Staff College, Captain of the cruiser, Maya, and Captain of the battleship, Haruna. In December, 1936, he was promoted to the rank of a rear-admiral, and was successively appointed to several prominent posts, including Chief Staff Officer of the Combined Fleet, Commander of a naval squadron, Commandant of the Naval Torpedo School, and Commander of another naval squadron. In November, 1940, he was promoted to the rank of a vice-admiral and appointed Commandant of the Naval Staff College, and since January, 1942, he has been at the front line as a Commander-in-Chief.

Vice-Admiral Ryutaro Shibuya hails from Fukui Prefecture. In April, 1910, he was graduated from the Naval Engineering College. In December, 1921, he was promoted to the rank of an engineer lieutenant-commander and was appointed member of the Bureau of Naval Construction. In December, 1925, he was made an engineer commander and was sent to the United States.

Later, returning home from the United States, he was concurrently appointed member of the staff of the Maizuru Naval Station and Instructor at the Naval Engineering College. In December, 1930, he was promoted to the rank of an engineer captain, and was ordered to serve in the Bureau of Naval Construction. Then, he was successively appointed member of the same Bureau, Instructor at the Naval Staff College, which was followed by a period of service in a certain post in China. On return from that country, he was appointed Chief of the Engineering Department of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal.

In December, 1936, he was promoted to the rank of an engineer rear-admiral, and appointed a Departmental Chief of the Naval Technical Research Office. Then he served at the Kure Naval Yard as Chief of a Department, which was followed by his appointment as Chief of the Hiroshima Naval Arsenal. In November, 1940, he was promoted to the rank of an engineer Vice-Admiral, and appointed Chief of the Kure Naval Yard. Later, he filled responsible posts at the Bureau of Naval Construction and the Naval Air Service Headquarters. Up to his appointment to the present post, he has been a Munitions Officer at the Munitions Ministry.

P.I. Mobilizes Labor Corps

Domei

MANILA, November 16.—Teofilo Sison, Minister of Home Affairs in his capacity as chief delegate of President Jose P. Laurel and Inspector-General under martial law, announced the rules and regulations governing the recruitment of all able-bodied male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 50 for service in constructing or repairing roads and bridges and other public works, as well as airfields, portworks and other military establishments. Only persons physically unfit, students actually attending classes and farmhands engaged in food production or officials and employees of the Government or any Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall be exempt from rendering compulsory labor service.

Given High Post

Vice-Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa

Press Comments

Sunday, November 19

EAST ASIATIC TIES BOLSTERED

MAINICHI—Speaking at the dinner party given here in his honor by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Friday evening, Dr. Ba Maw, Burmese Prime Minister, declared: "Until East Asia is restored to the Asiatics, we must act in the same self-sacrificing manner as the men of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps. This is the oriental way, the only way for us to survive—the only way to fulfil the Joint Declaration of East Asia." The Burmese Prime Minister thus expressed the strong will of the Burmese people who are determined to achieve racial revolution.

As stated by Prime Minister Koiso in his speech given at the same dinner party, the Japanese are well aware of the great difficulty in which Burma finds herself at present, situated as she is on the front line of East Asia, and of the suffering of the Burmese people due to the inhuman scorched-earth tactics which the British took during their retreat as well as the enemy's dastardly bombing attacks.

This is the very reason why Japan and the Japanese people are doing their very best, concentrating their attacks on the Anglo-American forces at the remotest front line of East Asia in face of the greatest difficulties imaginable. Thus, Prime Minister Koiso renewed Japan's promise to extend the greatest possible support to Burma and the Burmese people by way of expressing the profound sincerity of the Japanese people toward Burma.

With the 100,000,000 people of Japan resolved to win the current war with the same iron-will as that of the men of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and with all the Asiatic peoples resolved to maintain the closest cooperation with Japan in whom they have full and absolute confidence, the War of Greater East Asia is destined to end in the final victory of Japan and her allies.

Meanwhile, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, stated in his speech given here on November 3 that India will sink and swim together with Japan, and that without the aid of Japan, who is fighting for the sake of Asia and mankind, there can be no resuscitation of Asia, and no independence of India.

The 18,000,000 people of the Philippines, who have realized their independence, are now fighting against the American invaders and are exercising their utmost efforts in collaboration with the Imperial Japanese Forces. All facts stated above are nothing but symbols of the fighting spirit of Asia. The Asiatics, now, cannot fail to win the current war because they are closely united and are imbued with the strong determination to "follow the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps."

EUROPEAN WAR IN WINTER

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The war in Europe on both the Eastern and Western fronts has entered the cold season. Development of science has reduced the effect of the seasons on the issue of battle, but has not entirely removed it. The tragedy at Stalingrad was a creation of "General Winter," thus revealing that seasonal changes have still a good deal to do with the issue of any battle. As are reported from abroad from day to day, the European war is now developing on the boundaries of Germany both on the Eastern and Western fronts. The East Prussian Front, following some days' lull, is now resuming activities, while Budapest on the Balkan front is now a scene of desperate battle. Moreover, the Anglo-American forces on the Western Front have just commenced their general attack. It is worthy of our keen attention that all the European fronts have resumed activities with the arrival of the cold season.

It was the expectation of the Anglo-Americans to bring the current war in Europe to an end before the coming of the cold season this year. But, they are now aware of the fact that they must fight till next year. They appear, however, to be planning to give a fatal blow to the German forces in the cold season which has just returned. The issue of the winter campaign, therefore, will be of great significance. It would not be an over-statement to say that the issue of the current war will be decided by the winter campaign which has just started. If Germany comes out victorious, she will earn a chance to turn the scale in her favor. If things should follow a different course, the anti-Axis nations will be in a position to deal a decisive blow to Germany. Then, what will become of the winter campaign? Will the cold season favor Germany or will it benefit the enemy nations? We are not in a position to say anything definite in this connection. Anyway, we are strongly impressed by the great fighting power of Germany, our great ally in the current war, because she has defeated the plan of the anti-Axis powers to end the war by the beginning of the cold season. Apart from the question whether or not it is favorable for Germany to fight in the cold season, we are struck by the heroic form of Germany which has risen against her enemy forces by concentrating all her strength anew. We heartily hope that our mighty ally, Germany, will make the most of the cold season and thereby earn a chance for final victory.

WANG'S STATE FUNERAL POSTPONED UNTIL PEACE

Remains to Be Temporarily Laid to Rest on Mt. Meihwa In Simple Rites

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—A state funeral for the late Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, will be postponed till the realization of peace and unification of China, it was decided today by the Central Political Council, in accordance with the suggestion made by Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the late President.

In this connection, the Publicity Ministry announced today, that the remains of the late President will finally be buried on the side of Mt. Paiyun in Canton together with the remains of the other patriots who gave their lives for the cause of the revolution, after the realization of peace and unity. For the time being, the remains of the late President will be temporarily laid to rest on Mt. Meihwa facing the Ming Tombs in Nanking.

No elaborate service will be held in placing his remains in Mt. Meihwa in accordance with the wishes of the late President who ardently favored simplicity and economy. Mt. Meihwa, situated near the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, abounds with peach and cherry trees and in the autumn the hill becomes one mass of scarlet maple leaves which the late President particularly loved. Buried in Mt. Meihwa, which commands a fine view of Nanking, the spirit of the great leader will guide the national movement.

Shifts Announced

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Finance Minister, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Military Council of the same Government while Liang Hung-shih, President of the Control Yuan, has been nominated President of the Legislative Yuan succeeding Chen Kung-po, who recently became Acting President and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, it was announced today.

Ku Chung-shen, Vice-President of the Control Yuan, has been appointed President of the same Yuan succeeding Mr. Liang and Hsu Su-chung, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, has been appointed Vice-President of the Control Yuan while Chen Lung-hsiang, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, has been nominated Chief Secretary of the Cabinet succeeding Mr. Hsu, it was also announced, the same day.

Mr. Liang, the new President of the Legislative Yuan, was President of the Executive Yuan in the new Government established in 1938 and later assumed the presidency of the Control Yuan when the National Government of China was set up in Nanking.

Mr. Ku, the new President of the Control Yuan, joined the peace movement in Hongkong when the late President Wang Ching-wei launched his move for peace with Japan and has held the vice-presidency of the Control Yuan ever since the Nanking Government was established.

Mr. Hsu, the newly-appointed Vice-President of the Control Yuan, hails from Kiangsi Province and is 59 years old. He is a graduate of Hosei University, Tokyo.

Japan's Navy Strips Its Deck for Action; Story of Naval Battle Off P.I. Described

By M. NAKAJIMA and S. IOSHINO
Of the Military Press Corps

(Continued from Yesterday)

Presently, the fleet reached the waters east of XX Island. The enemy was now near! Information had it that the enemy task force divided into several units was operating in eastern Philippine waters centering around the landing point on Leyte Island. A decisive encounter with the enemy task force for which we had long waited was now imminent.

Sometime after breakfast, a young petty officer came up to the bridge from the rear deck, carrying a little mouse. Somehow, that mouse had climbed up to the deck where it had been captured by the sailors. A certain Lieutenant-Commander jokingly said that the enemy, too, would be captured like the mouse.

One scout plane which hopped off early that morning had detected an enemy task force to the south consisting of aircraft carriers, special carriers, battleships, and some 20 cruisers. Upon the receipt of news that the enemy task force had been espied, everyone became alert.

Losing no time, the order to attack was issued. Another report saying that visibility was poor due to bad weather, was flashed from the scout plane. The weather was not favorable for an offensive, but this chance to meet the enemy must be utilized. Aboard an aircraft carrier, preparations for action were under way. We could see the ground crew intently absorbed in their task. Attack formations were comprised of crack fighter and bomber planes.

At XX, the flagship hoisted the signal flag for action. The aircraft carriers were set for the battle. On the decks of the carriers, planes were lined up with their engines roaring. Unit after unit of the Special Attack Corps hopped off. We thought of the young airmen aboard one of those planes wearing white bands, with the Rising Sun insignia, around their foreheads.

In the wake of the Special Attack Corps, ship-based bomber and attack units left the decks of aircraft carriers, the waves were high and the carriers were tossed up and down, their decks washed by surging waves. Sent off with prayers for success, the planes took to the air one after another, while those who remained on the carriers waved their caps.

That day, the formations were divided into two groups, one commanded by First-Lieutenant X X and another by First-Lieutenant XX. The first group, however, after searching for the enemy till fuel was exhausted, returned to the carrier. The second group espied an enemy surface force with some aircraft carriers as its mainstay. Under the order to commence attacks, all the planes swooped down toward the large-sized enemy carriers, fearlessly diving through a barrage of anti-aircraft gunfire. Hit by Japanese bombs, one enemy carrier broke out in flames. Soon, it was seen listing while another carrier enveloped in ominous smoke, began to move around in circles. Thus, two large-sized enemy carriers fell victims to our attacks, but there still remained the special carriers.

Intensified His Attack

By then, the enemy furiously intensified his attacks with fighter planes. Greatly outnumbered in machines, First-Lieutenant X X could not effectively counter-attack the numerically superior enemy fighter formations, and with great regret, ordered his subordinates to head their planes for the base. In spite of difficult conditions, the fighter planes managed to return safely. In air duels, First-Lieutenant XX, who had accounted for about 20 enemy planes downed single-handed in the Rabaul area, met a heroic death together with many of his comrades. First-Lieutenant XX, who said that the enemy could not kill him, is dead and with that comes a flood of memories. We should like to repeat the fact that the great victories of our Air Units were won through the self-sacrificing efforts of our gallant fighting men.

Sometime around noon, the anti-aircraft guns of our carriers began to roar in action. In the air enemy contact planes were clearly visible speedily disappearing into the protective clouds. In hot pursuit, our planes closed in on the enemy.

Finally the time came for the Japanese fleet to contact the enemy naval forces in a decisive battle. On that day, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, issued an order to attack the enemy fleet, encouraging his men to keep faith in Providence and ordering them to launch a general decisive attack. How long have they awaited that order! The fighting morale of our officers and men was bolstered to the highest pitch.

The day had come when the Japanese fleet would move into action to smite the enemy. The sky was clear, but the waves were high. On that very day, the first report revealed that our surface force had attacked the enemy vessels in the Gulf of Leyte. In the battle, the Japanese scored brilliant results, sinking some 30 enemy warships including battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and others. Report after report streamed in, each announcing the expansion of the war results. Some units had dashed into the enemy transport squadron while others attacked the escort vessels. Unable to counter-attack the death-defying thrusts of the Japanese the enemy vessels were sent one after another to a watery grave.

Jubilant and overwhelmed with joy over the astounding war results scored by the Japanese Navy, all the officers and men further bolstered their fighting spirit. Such unparalleled victories must be attributed to the superb operational tactics of our task force.

Operations Had Succeeded

The operations of our task force had succeeded. But the enemy, falling so easily into our trap, would in all probability challenge our Fleet with his whole air force.

With the entire Force prepared for the attack, what was expected had come to pass. The bugle at X hour rang out the signal to take to the anti-air raid fighting positions.

An enemy contact plane was sighted. Fifteen minutes later a large enemy formation came into sight. Then another large formation was spied.

The Fleet formed a water-tight anti-air raid defense position, with the escort ships massed closely around the carriers.

Suddenly a gun on our warship spat fire. A blinding light streaked upward. The enemy air formation scattered. Then, in formations, or in single attacks, the enemy planes swooped downward. Some dropped their bombs from an extremely high altitude, others almost touched the waters as they plunged at us.

The high-angled guns roared. The machine-guns stuttered rapidly as they sent out a barrage of fire. The skies were soon full of white smoke and darting enemy planes.

Hit by our shells, enemy planes fell like so many leaves fluttering downward. Some disintegrated in midair and the burning pieces flew in all directions like flaming paper.

The enemy concentrated his attack on our carriers. In the midst of enormous columns of water, our carrier retaliated staunchly with furious counter-fire. The bombs, dropping perilously close to the escort ships, flung monstrous columns of water high into the air. The sea water washed over the machine-gun position, but the guns continued to spit fire.

We could not hold back tears of emotion as we watched the gallant fighting of our brave and loyal men.

Destroyer Saves Carrier

A torpedo made straight for the carrier. In that instant destroyer XX plunged full speed right into the path of the torpedo. A terrific explosion, the red flames burst from the sides of the destroyer and instantly enveloped the entire ship. The guns on that ship were still roaring. The next instant, wrapped in a cloud of black smoke, the destroyer disappeared beneath the water. Destroyer XX had guarded the carrier with its own body. Pieces of wood floated in the slimy oil where the destroyer had gone down.

The enemy planes attacked persistently. Large formations of enemy planes darkened the skies in five recurrent attacks till evening. Our fleet put up a furious fight against the massed torpedo attacks. But XX carrier went down. The end of XX carrier was so tragic and violent that we were moved by irrepressible emotions as we now give this report.

As the sun sank beyond the horizon, the enemy planes were finally repulsed. The fleet that had been divided into several groups, now drew together. The gallant form of XX carrier was no more, and a heavy atmosphere hung over the entire fleet.

As if to break the oppressive gloom, a light signal suddenly flashed from the flagship. "The entire forces will launch a night attack on the enemy fleet and annihilate it."

What marvelous and undying fighting spirit! In spite of the losses, the attacks against the enemy would not be given up. A new fighting spirit rose afresh in the breasts of the men.

With the attack formation completed, the fleet, following on the heels of the destroyers, plowed forward through the black sea. A shooting star trailed through the sky and disappeared in a flash amid a galaxy of stars.

About X hour at midnight, a flash scorched the darkness of the night. The low hanging clouds in our path were etched out clearly. Another flash, then another. Our speedy destroyers had contacted the enemy and were exchanging fire in the traditional close-up attack of our Navy.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk

A few moments later the sea returned to its vast silence again. In this night attack, it was ascertained that one enemy cruiser had been sunk and direct hits made on several other enemy warships. When the main force of our Fleet steamed into the battle zone, the enemy had fled southward in all haste. Our sword had to be sheathed for a time.

The Naval Battle Off the Philippines ended thus in our victory. In this battle, a large number of the enemy's naval forces were shattered. An important turning point was created for the later engagement in the Aerial Battle of the Gulf of Leyte.

However, behind this victory flows the precious blood of our countrymen shed in these battles. The majestic form of XX carrier has disappeared from the fleet formation of our task force. But our responsibility had been splendidly fulfilled though stained with the crimson blood of our sacrifices.

The words of appreciation "Much has been contributed toward the operations of the entire Forces" from Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, attests to the valiant fighting of our task force.

As long as our Motherland exists, as long as we have the brave and unequalled heroes of our fighting forces, no doubt will mar the assurance of final victory. Where there is no effort there can be no providential or divine succor. A modern naval battle without air arms is a thing unthought of. From personal experience, we have realized how hard, how violent a naval battle is without air support. How do the words of a dying hero—"Send more planes"—ring in our ears?

X'mas Cheer for Poor

Domei

MANILA, November 16.—Indigent and needy masses all over the Philippines were assured of a happy Christmas this year by the Special Relief Committee of the Republic when it was announced that one of its sub-committees is expected to raise at least 1,000,000 pesos through voluntary contributions up to December 24. This sub-committee is headed by Mrs. Camilo Osias, wife of the Minister of Education, and leading Filipino social workers.

RITES FOR INTERNED DEAD

Japanese Who Passed Away in Enemy Countries Honored

A memorial service for Japanese residents in enemy countries, mostly India, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, the United States and Canada, who have died at the respective detention camps since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was held at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple at 2 p.m. Saturday, under the auspices of the Commission for the Benefit of Japanese Subjects in Enemy Countries.

Before the altar, the monetary gift from His Majesty the Emperor and flowers presented by the Prime Minister and other State Ministers as well as the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies and other concerns were placed.

In the course of the rites, incense was offered by Hachiro Arita, President of the Commission, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States and others including members of the bereaved families. The function came to a close after 3 p.m.

Cable Briefs

NAMED CHURCHILL PEAK

Far north in the midst of ice and snow, three mountain peaks in Western Canada have been named for Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. The peaks lie near the British Columbia-Alberta border just south of the Alaska Highway.

'CRISIS' IN AUSTRALIA

Australia stands to face a big drop in her population if Australian girls continue to marry American soldiers at the present rate. During the two years that the Yanks have been stationed in Australia, upwards of 10,000 marriages have taken place, many of the Australian wives subsequently leaving for the United States.

U.S. CALLS FOR BLOOD

In spite of their efforts to suppress all unfavorable war news, American authorities gave the game away when they sent out a SOS recently for blood donors "to accelerate the operations on the Pacific." The requirement is 100,000 pints in addition to the whole blood plasma which is already required weekly.

TIRED OF FIGHTING

All tuckered out from two and a half years' service in the U.S. army, some 3,000 members of the 34th division, who are now resting at their homes, asked to be relieved from further combat duty only to be flatly told by Secretary of War Stimson that such a thing was utterly out of the question.

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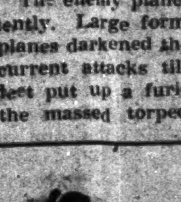

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The Continued Futile Conferences

At his press conference on November 10, President Roosevelt declared that he was preparing for a meeting in the near future with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The frequency with which the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been holding consultations since the Teheran Conference—the most recent one being held at Dumbarton Oaks—naturally brings up the question as to why so many meetings are necessary. The answer, needless to say, is that numerous problems of extreme gravity lie between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other.

Commenting on the failure of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Dorothy Thompson, the American commentator, declared that the greatest harm to Anglo-American-Soviet planning was created by the Soviet attitude. Asserting that the Soviet Union feared that the United States and Britain were jointly opposing the Soviet Union and that the new international organization to be formed would mean the formation of an international bloc against the Soviet Union, she said that as long as the international structure of the future was viewed from the angle of power and spheres of influence the Soviet fears would not be dispelled.

That the Soviet Union is of the opinion that the future international structure will be one in which power politics will be used was inferred in the address delivered by Marshal Stalin on the anniversary of the Red Revolution. And the Anglo-Americans, too, must share this opinion with the Soviet Union. The question as to who will control the armed power given to the international organization therefore becomes a problem.

As is well known, the standpoints of the United States and Britain on the one hand and of the Soviet Union on the other are fundamentally opposed to each other. The three nations are today tied in an alliance and are careful to avoid any open clash, but this is so only because of their anxiety to carry through the war against Germany. Once post-war problems are touched upon, sharp contradictions and clashes of interests are bound to arise. The Soviet fears that the United States and Britain will direct the post-war international organization against the Soviet Union are well founded. For the United States and Britain directed their efforts chiefly toward that end in the preceding international organization, the League of Nations. The anti-Soviet element among the British, who were led by the Conservatives, openly concentrated on turning the League of Nations into an anti-Soviet organ. And it cannot be believed that the United States and Britain, which today are concentrating on an imperialisitc war for the domination of the world, will cast away their anti-Soviet policies and cooperate completely with the Soviet Union.

Not only on the issue of the international organization but also on the problem of the establishment of their respective spheres of influence can numerous difficult questions among the three nations be foreseen. Even at the present British public opinion is intensely critical of the attitude of the Churchill Government for being ready to compromise with the Soviet Union even at the expense of sacrificing the exiled Polish Government. It is an unconcealable fact that the anti-Soviet trend is growing within the United States and Britain. It is also remembered that Churchill, who today pretends to be an exponent of cooperation with the Soviet Union, has, since the first World War, always stood at the head of the anti-Soviet forces.

No matter what sort of preparations Roosevelt may be making for the coming conference among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain cannot change their attitude to one which will satisfy the Soviet Union and give it a feeling of safety. The present Anglo-American leaders cannot do that nor will the present Anglo-American public opinion allow it. The fate, therefore, of the coming conference can already be foreseen. The new conference will merely be a repetition of the Dumbarton Oaks failure.

Eire's Heroic Stand

Successful establishment of the Second Front in Europe induced a panic fear in certain neutral countries that the forces of oppression, the opponents of Axis order, might after all win the war in Europe. Later heroic German resistance and the stalling of the Anglo-American offensive on all fronts may have led them to revise their earlier over-hasty opinion. But in the meantime, and in fear of Anglo-American reprisals, one by one hastened to truckle to the invaders of Europe by giving assurances that their countries would not provide asylum to the so-called Axis war criminals in case of Germany's defeat.

There is little likelihood that they will ever be called upon to do so, and all they have gained by their precipitate surrender of their honor and rights as neutrals in face of the hectoring Anglo-American demands is an ineffaceable stigma on their national honor.

It is, however, refreshing to find that one small neutral country, the smallest and most vulnerable of them all, did not jump on the bandwagon, but has maintained its honor and rights as a neutral in spite of the most ruthless British pressure.

Eire, with a population of less than four million, with no war industry, and defended only by the undying valor of her leaders and men who have kept up the fight against continued British oppression through eight long centuries, has just informed Britain that it reserves its right to shelter war refugees at its own discretion.

It is indeed gratifying to see that there is one country in Europe that still values its honor high enough thus fearlessly to withstand the all but overwhelming pressure from its immediate neighbor, reinforced by that of the trans-Atlantic Colossus. Squeezed between these two ruthless destroyers of neutral rights, and strategically defenseless, Eire announces that she will accept such fugitives should such action be deemed necessary for its national honor, according to a decision reached by Eire's valiant Prime Minister, Eamonn de Valera.

The progress of the war against Germany and her allies, and the success of Germany's new weapons, are not such as makes it likely that Axis leaders will ever find it necessary to avail themselves of Irish hospitality. But that it should be thus fearlessly kept open is a bright light in the dark European scene of treachery and cowardly, cringing abandonment of national honor elsewhere.

Indeed, as things are turning out, it may well prove that the real war criminals, Churchill, Eden, and those others who goaded Poland and France to fight, and in their blind hatred of Germany caused the present European war, will be the ones who will themselves finally need to seek such asylum in neutral territory. It is not clear whether Eire's offered hospitality to war fugitives will extend to them should such circumstances arise, but Winston Churchill might be well advised to keep this contingency in mind before attacking Eire for her heroic insistence on her neutral rights.

A Year Ago Today

November 20, 1943

The Chief of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai said in an interview that the Administration has attained the three principal goals it established at the outset two years ago, namely the restoration of order, the development of vital resources, and the attainment of self-sufficiency.

MACARTHUR'S RETURN

Fate of America's Campaign to Be Decided in P.I.

Editor's Note: Shiro Ozaki, one of Japan's noted contemporary literary writers, who was a war correspondent at the time of the fall of the Philippine Islands, has written an article entitled "The Eternally Dark Day" to a recent issue of the Shukan Mainichi, a gist of which is given below.

We had anticipated for some time that the Philippine Islands would one day become the theater of a decisive battle between our country and the American enemy. When I received the news that a great enemy task force found its way into the Gulf of Leyte accompanied by a gigantic fleet of transports, I realized General MacArthur's desperate strategic operation in its grimmest form. It was in March, 1942 that he made his inglorious escape to Australia, leaving behind him in Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula a large army of 110,000 men. He is now frenziedly attempting to grasp an opportune moment t avenge his former defeat.

It was on that memorable day when we were permitted to join the first bombing raid on Corregidor from Clark Field just before our general attacks on Mariveles that we came to know the flight of General MacArthur. After having carried out our bombing despite the frenzied anti-aircraft fire of the enemy forces at Corregidor on that great day, we returned to Clark Field and then by motorcar we returned to our camp at San Fernando. It was already night by that time but our artillery units were about to move out for the front. I can still visualize that momentous moment. Sergeant-Major Takeishi, who had been writing his diary at one corner of our camp had a telephone call. He then gave the following instructions to the press corps:

"General MacArthur has fled to Australia. This report was confirmed by radio broadcast from San Francisco. According to a San Francisco radio report and an announcement of the United States War Department, MacArthur's post will be taken up by Major-General Jonathan Wainwright."

To be frank, at that time we never paid any attention to the presence or absence of General MacArthur in the Philippines. We realized his cowardice in making his flight to Australia alone, leaving behind him a vast supply of ammunition and a big army under his command. It was said that he escaped from Corregidor on an airplane or submarine. At any rate, he must have felt a great humiliation as he contrasted this act with his life in the Philippines where he strutted through the streets of Manila. At that time I was wearing by accident a pair of military boots which he had left in his room in the third floor of the Manila Hotel.

These boots had been captured by one member of the press corps when the Morioka Unit entered the city of Manila from Lamon Bay and he was wearing them himself. They were well shined red boots and their upper part was laced up. My own shoes and garters had been quite worn out after a long march following our landing at Lingayen Bay. I borrowed these boots from him and with the permission of the gendarmerie, I wore them during our campaign in Bataan Peninsula. These boots were brand new. We felt the sorrow of a routed general in his hurried departure from a city in which he had lived so long and over which he held such a longing remembrance.

It was in the first part of April that the enemy who had been keeping himself behind the natural bulwark was routed and more than 100,000 war prisoners appeared from the foot of Mount Mariveles like routed ants. Although the United States forces in Bataan Peninsula had been entirely routed, MacArthur tried to brace up the morale of more than 10,000 American soldiers in Corregidor Island by sending a false radio report from Australia that a great fleet transporting formidable reinforcements was heading toward the Philippines in order to save them. Evidently MacArthur was holding out in the vain hope that so long as the United States retained the impregnable fort of Corregidor he could one day recapture the Philippines even though he lost Bataan Peninsula to the Japanese Forces.

After the fall of Corregidor, we were amused to learn from the diaries of the American war prisoners how confident MacArthur was when he was exchanging fire with the landing Japanese Forces at Lingayen and Lamon Bays. So greatly did the American commanders underestimate the military power of Japan that they talked boastingly of celebrating their Christmas (in 1941) in Tokyo. They never could believe that the great fort which the United States had built in 20-odd years would fall in a single day before the onslaught of the Japanese Forces. I can recall from my memory MacArthur's trembling voice in his radio speech that the dark day has come over the American forces in the Philippines. But after a lapse of two years, he has again made his appearance before us with the confidence of the American people beaming upon him. The great task force which the United States has sent to Leyte Gulf after careful preparations and with the aid of America's great material power must be the cream of American arms. While we do not like to underestimate the enemy, the fact remains that brilliant war results have been already achieved by our forces against the invading enemy. The spirit of our Divine Empire is showing itself as limpid as water. The day of eternal darkness for America is slowly setting on the sea with the approach of dusk.

WORLD PEACE

By JAPONICUS

I. Genius of World Politics

Perhaps the greatest menace to world peace and security today and tomorrow is the imperialism of Giant Powers. Many factors may have contributed to that political trend in the international field but its genius is to be found in the characteristic traits of those modern states which emerged upon the break-up of the medieval system. May we not, however, go a little further and suggest that its deeper roots lie in the interpretation of the words of Jesus, "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's." This biblical text gave rise in Europe to a dualistic concept of the world, and to a sharp distinction between the spiritual and the temporal, the Pope and the Emperor, the Church and the State.

The medieval European history was thus a history of the struggles for supremacy of the jurisdictions of these two spheres which after a series of colorful run of events ended in the supremacy of the temporal. Medieval thinkers like Thomas Aquinas endeavored to work out the harmony of the two worlds, virtually subjecting the temporal world to the restraints and surveillance of the spiritual. But a statement made in the 16th century by a doctor of theology, Ferdinand Vasquez, that "no man whether Pope or Emperor, not even Christ himself, had ever been even de jure lord of the world in temporal matters" may be regarded as a frank recognition of the collapse of the spiritual basis of the medieval order as had been taught by the Christian fathers and the rise of a community of "modern" states. What are then the characteristics of the these modern "soversign" states?

In the first place they have ceased to be conceived of as parts intended by God to fit into a larger whole and to make their contributions to the whole Christian community.—They are to be organized freely and independently by their rulers according to their wishes and in conformity with their needs.—The individualism of the Renaissance as manifested in art, philosophy and science and carried over into politics and international relations constitutes the basis upon which the modern European international system was constructed.

Secondly, they have been freed from the restraints of religion and morality, and that they have come to act bluntly on the baser instincts of just for power and domination and for material wealth. Christianity retired into the cell of individual conscience and Christian morals were largely reduced to a matter of personal affair. Christendom became a misnomer. Brazen-faced rivalries and wars between nations became not only the order of the day, but a matter of course. Strong states were naturally inclined to attain the maximum of their objectives by the use of force, and weaker states as a measure of defense resorted to alliances to oppose them, and thus the ancient principle of equilibrium was revived so as to constitute one of the basic techniques of international politics. Diplomacy was developed during the Italian Renaissance to a fine art which was designed to serve as a substitute for war in attaining the objectives of the rulers. Diplomacy partook of the nature of war, was synonymous with sharp practice and intrigue and a diplomat was expected to be an arrant knave, double-tongued and unscrupulous, so much so indeed that gentlemen in the Renaissance period were often reluctant to serve their country in a diplomatic capacity.

The scramble for overseas domains by the European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries was motivated not only by the desire for national power and glory but by lust for wealth. It led to an epochal expansion of commerce and industry as well as to merciless subjugation and oppression of the peoples in the newly discovered lands. Colonies became necessary as markets for the surplus industrial products which could not be disposed of either in the home market or in countries where mercantilist policies were adopted. At the same time in order to insure a steady supply of cotton, rubber and other raw materials and minerals outside the manufacturing countries and the untapped resources of "backward" nations were eagerly sought after. For the unembarrassed and monopolistic development of such resources "orderly" administration and therefore political control by the country interested was imperative. In due course of time large private fortunes were amassed in the industrial countries, the holders of which looked abroad for larger profits than at home and invested their capital in more speculative enterprises in the undeveloped areas of "backward" peoples. The safeguarding of the investments, again necessitated interventions, annexations or other forms of political control. Surplus population created by industrial development demanded an outlet. On the whole European powers preferred the annexation of areas inhabited by primitive peoples rather than an emigration to underpopulated but politically advanced countries, for in the latter case their sons would have been lost to the national flag.

This is the old story of European colonial expansion, with all its intense rivalries and with all its ruthless subjugation and exploitation of the native population. The liberties of weaker peoples were to be sacrificed for the requirements of industry and finance of the stronger nations. That was, according to the logic of imperialism, the scheme of things ordained by God.

Let us case a glance over the course of post-Renaissance political thinking, in its relationship with the actual conduct of foreign affairs in Europe.

Machiavelli's writings sought to adjust his statecraft to the power-politics prevalent among the new monarchs of the Italian Renaissance fully equipped with the qualities of the lion and the fox. We find also in 16th century England Francis Bacon, advocating war not only as a necessary instrument of building an empire but also as an essential means for the preservation of the health of the states, and preaching that England had "the duty to seize the Indies and implant the true faith" in those new lands. Although this art of imperialism and Machiavellian realism was opposed by the idealism and internationalism of Desiderus Erasmus and Sir Thomas Moore, it was the former and not the latter that afforded the practical guide to the kings and princes of those days.

Hugo Grotius' monumental work on international law published in 1625 aroused great interest and received approval among learned persons, but it failed to affect essentially the actual development of international relations. His definitions of just and unjust wars did not deter monarchs like Louis XIV from their predatory enterprises. The most they did was merely to look virtuous and to conceal their perfidy under the cloak of legality. The plans for international organizations expounded in Emeric Cruce's "Le Nouveau Cynee," Duke of Sully's "Great Design" contained in his two volume Memoirs, and William Penn's "Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe" remained paper plans.

The philosophers of the 18th century Enlightenment were generally inclined toward cosmopolitanism and pacifism, and men like Fenelon, Voltaire and Rousseau passionately indicted war. Abbe de Saint-Pierre drafted a "Project for Making Peace Perpetual in Europe," Jeremy Bentham worked out his "Plan for an Universal and Perpetual Peace" and Immanuel Kant wrote his "Perpetual Peace." But in the course of the 18th century Machiavellism was even more rampant than in previous centuries. Religious and dynastic wars which had characterized the former centuries were replaced by more frankly political and economic wars. Russia made her debut on the European stage and she came into conflict with Sweden and Turkey, and participated in the dismemberment of Poland. Outside of Europe the fiercest imperialistic wars were waged for the domination of America and India, and the "Grand Design" of an 18th century monarch was not that of a Sully but rather of a Franklin Roosevelt.

In the 19th century as a reaction to the cosmopolitan optimism of 18th century rationalists, Hegel, perhaps the greatest metaphysician of the century, regarded war not only as inevitable in the divine scheme of things but as highly beneficent and stressed the essentially Baconian thesis by declaring that "the ethical health of the peoples is preserved as the movement of the winds preserves the seas from the corruption into which they would be brouht by a settled calm." Under the influence of Darwinism, later political thinkers like Heinrich von Treitchke, Alfred Mahan and Karl Pearson, sang praises on war. Imperialism was openly defended by savants like Ludwig Gumplowitz, Earnest Seillere, T. R. Seeley, J. R. Burgess and Franklin Giddings, the latter two being American professors. The century, in which a trend of pacifism not so much in writings of secluded theologians and philosophers as in previous centuries, as in active peace societies and movements. Groups of Christian pacifists were later assisted by a group of free traders notably under the leadership of Richard Cobden, and in also by socialist groups, although their fundamental thesis deviated from that of the "middle class" pacifists. At the close of the 19th century, characterized by the emergence of millionaires and billionaires, Alfred Nobel, Swedish inventor of dynamite, founded the Nobel Prize for promoting international peace and Andrew Carnegie, an American steel magnate, established an Endowment for International Peace. To superficial observers it looked as if this "pacificism of commercialism," if not of something nobler would bring in a new era of world peace. But these societies, movements and foundations did not essentially substantially change the traditional policies of European chanceries. The Vienna Settlement after the Napoleonic War ushered in a regime of Concert of Great Powers which left the latter free to encroach on the rights and interests of small powers so long as they scrupulously avoided treading on the toes of powerful neighbors. A new system of alliances and ententes developed to ensure the status quo through the maintenance of a balance of power, while colonial expansion took place incessantly at the cost of "backward" nations outside of Europe. It is true that twice in the 19th century lofty idealism was advocated by Russian Czars. The Holy Alliance was designed for leading nations thenceforward to base their policy and intercourse upon the "sublime truths of the religion of God, our Savior." It was something strange and unreal to Western statesmen, "a high-sounding nothing" to Metternich, and "a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense" to Castlereagh. They had no difficulty in perverting it into a league to suppress the surging tide of liberalism in Europe and the Americas. Again, at the close of the century idealism proceeded from the East. On the motion of the Czar, The Hague Conference was convened and a Permanent Court of International Arbitration established at the Hague. It did some good work in a minor way, but did not essentially alter the principle of the balance of power, on which alone depended the temporary peace of European nations and which was upset by the rise of a strong, unified Germany, and the Great War, 1914-18 ensued. During the war idealism, proceeding this time from across the Atlantic was crystallized into the League of Nations which, however, was perverted by French and British statesmen into a machinery to maintain the status quo and to suppress Germany and other unsatiated nations. The suppressed forces found an outlet in fascism and integral nationalism virile, peerless and determined to assert themselves to oppose their oppressive dominance. The European balance of power was again disturbed and the present European War followed.

The genius of the European system deeply influenced other parts of the world and became the genius of contemporary world politics.

America, after having been set free from the European colonial system, adopted an isolationist policy toward Europe concentrating her energy on the "Winning of the West", and confining under Monroeism her sphere of influence to the Americas. On the eve of the twentieth century she entered on her overseas imperialism which was manifested in various forms—interventions in the Americas, conquest of the Philippines, the Open Door Policy in China, and animosity toward Japan after the Russo-Japanese War. The European tradition completely dominated America's foreign policy.

Asia with her venerable and on the whole feminine civilization has long been mapped out as an area for European economic and political domination. The door of Japan, who had strictly adhered to her isolationalism under the Tokugawas, was forced open at the mouth of the cannon by an American commodore. It was with a feeling of disquiet and apprehension that she took a survey of the unhappy lot of which had befallen her neighbor nations under alien domination and exploitation. Thanks to her vigorous feudal training in the immediate past, she could rapidly master the political and military techniques of Europe and successfully check the onslaught of European aggression. She had to adapt herself to the European rules of the game and in the process she was obliged to pursue an expansionist policy to a certain extent due mainly in self-defense and for strategic reasons. Following the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars and of the consequent expansion of her territory she duly passed the European test of greatness and was admitted to the rank of a Great Power. China proceeded also to adapt herself, though in a more leisurely way, to the rules of the European game. Both China and Japan forgetting that Sino-Japanese collaboration was essential to their own security against Occidental aggression, plunged themselves now and then in a fratricidal strife. For American and European imperialists this "civil war" of Asia afforded a good opportunity for playing the old game of divide and rule. American intervention in Asiatic affairs grew more and more pronounced, culminating in the economic, political and military pressure, which in concert with European Powers, she brought to bear on Japan in 1941. That was the direct cause of the Pacific War.

Under the cloak of "socialism in a single country," the new Soviet regime developed her large-scale heavy industries by a series of the so-called "plans" and built up a huge Red Army allegedly for the defense of the "Fatherland of Communism," which, however, subjected Europe to a menace of Red Imperialism. Thus Russia re-emerging as a Giant Power and as the Mecca of the communists came into collision with the invigorated Third Reich.

The world politics today is the traditional European politics on a magnified scale and a circle of world wars will surely be the destiny of mankind in the dwindling world so long as the genius of Modern European politics remained as it is.

THREE VIEWS ON DEATH

Meaning of Death Differs With The Change in Times

By HIDEO KISHIMOTO

I

Death comes to every man. It is an inexorable, unconcealed and unchangeable natural law. Human intelligence and science are helpless before this reality.

The reality of death is changeless through the ages, but the expositions given to the meaning of death differ with the change in times.

To the ancients and the people of the middle ages, death with its pangs, reeking repulsion, and affliction was always ominously close at hand. But modern people have established a social environment in which death is forgotten. Diseases which were tantamount to a death sentence in the past are not regarded today with the same dread, thanks to the advance in medical science and the general improvement of sanitary measures. Sickness is optimistically considered today as curable. Menace from natural calamity or famine, etc. is also considerably reduced due to the perfection of preventive facilities and improved social arrangement. As the table of statistics clearly reveals, the average span of man's life has definitely increased. If a child is born with normal health, it is accepted as a general rule that he will live the full allotted term of existence. Also the refinement of funeral services and the improved facilities for the disposal of a corpse have removed the abhorrence heretofore attached to death. This, in no small measure, obviated the intimidation of death.

Thus a modern, blessed by the advantages of modern civilization, is living a life where death is more often forgotten than remembered. The present war, however, has brought death close to our doors. Whether we like it or not, we are placed in a situation where we must give some satisfactory answer to the question on life and death.

The Desire to Live

As previously noted, the chief reason for man's deep concern with life and death is the fixed verity that man must die once. But that is not the only reason which makes death a serious problem of life. The other, just as fundamental, is the fact that man, by nature, wishes to live as long as possible. It is a blind, intense, and persistent desire. Death is objectively an infallible law of nature. The desire to live, on the other hand, is a subjective function.

The problem of life and death rests on these two basic but contrary facts of life. It is, therefore, difficult of solution. The philosophic views that mankind has had on life and death so far were many, depending on one's cultural environment or individual intellectual attainment. However, we can roughly group the assorted views into three forms:

1. Those who desire to live as long as possible.
2. Those who believe in the existence of life after death.
3. Those who find in their earthly existence a life which transcends the problem of life or death.

The first group, in health and in sickness, seeks after longevity. When this desire becomes the sole aim of life, and materializes into a consistent plan, a positive philosophy of life is developed. It is an attitude that places faith in human intelligence of being able to find ways of prolonging physical life though by natural law man is meant to die.

The legends of heavenly beings in Taoism is a typical representative of this attitude. It has tales of people who wander into wildernesses and there find a secret formula of perpetual youth and immortality; or the tales of a man who meets a white-haired saint several hundred years old in a wilderness where no man has trod. Such tales are the fancies of man which aptly describe the desire to attain longevity.

Religious View

There is also the religious view that though death comes on the day of judgment, the virtuous will resuscitate and forever after possess physical form which is deathless. It is observable at places in the so-called eschatological theories of both Christianity and Mohammedanism. This view which is a belief in the prolongation of life after death is closely related to the second form; but it is also an expression of the group of people who seek to conquer death by seeking after longevity.

Such a view which posits faith in eternal physical life may at first glance appear unacceptable to an educated and cultural modern; but a close examination indicates that it is not always so. Of course some modification to the view is necessary. Quite a few people of the modern age hold this belief in the modified form, that is to say, it is not a firm belief in the eternity of life in its physical form; but an attitude which makes light of death which impinges on one as an actual reality. The general concept is that though recognition is made of the limited span of the life of man, death comes to every man sooner or later, yet the man who belongs to this group tries to evade the reality when it applies to him personally. To state the matter more concretely, he assumes the attitude that for the present he will not die. In the midst of an enemy air raid, though bombs explode in all directions, he entertains the optimistic belief that he at least, safe in an air-shelter, will escape unscathed. In sickness, though he finds himself in a critical condition, he refuses to admit that it is so and stubbornly believes that he will recover. The nearer death approaches him, the stronger is his conviction that he will not die yet. Even to the very last moment when consciousness begins to fade, he persists in his assurance.

Philosophic View

Such attachment to prolonged physical life may not always be expressed in a systematic philosophic view on life and death; but as it is a well-defined attitude toward death, it is one school of view regarding an interpretation of death. To uphold persistently the "not yet" hope to the very last is in its final analysis, a denial of the reality of death, similar to the dream of securing everlasting life on earth. When a person who is not mentally prepared concerning death, finds himself at death's door, he usually finds comfort in this staunch belief that he will not die yet. A doctor too, who is at the bedside of a dying patient generally assumes this attitude.

In other words, this attitude fights stubbornly against death, holding on to life in all circumstances. The sight of one who battles pathetically against death may appear manly and courageous, but it is a losing battle, life destined to be defeated by the inevitability of death.

What form does a philosophic view toward life and death take when there is a frank admittance of the reality of death? How can the spirit which clings to life be satisfied despite such admittance? One of the ways to solve the difficulty is to believe in the continuation of life after death.

Life ends in death but physical life is not considered to be the whole of one's existence. The belief is that there is the soul, a form of life which exists apart from a physical body. One's body ends in death, but his soul exists forever. This belief in the immortality of the soul is the second solution to the problem of death. Under such a view the principal point of a person's interest changes. It shifts to the state of life after death. The form it takes and where it resides are some of the questions taken up. In the past many and varied conjectures were construed. Ideals, symbols and imagination were intricately interwoven to picture existence of the other world. Accordingly man has staunchly believed in whatever interpretation his respective religion has taught him in regard to these matters.

One type was that the soul, unseen by man's physical eyes, still exists on this earth. Also to this conjecture was added the moral concept of reward and punishment. Thus after death, the soul took the form of several living beings to live and die again: the so-called theory of the transmigration of the soul which was practised widely in India and later introduced into Nippon.

A belief which has come to assume stronger proportions is that the world of the soul is entirely different from that of the world on earth. It was not infrequent to attach to this belief that in it the idea of retribution for good and evil was at work. Hence the separated realms hell, heavenly and subterranean. As religious ideals were attached to this conception and further accentuated death is purified, and a strong disposition for eternal life in heaven and paradise becomes evident. Furthermore, in such a cosmic world view there is a strong inclination toward speculative philosophy, believing that by death a person escapes from the limitations of the body and returns to the world of universality.

Whichever it is, if a man has strong belief in immortality, his idea toward death changes. Death then is not merely the end of life. It is the termination of physical life, but there is a life of the soul which follows. Death is but a turn in an eternal event. The death of loved ones, therefore, is not an unceasing separation but a temporary one until all are brought together again in the next world.

(To Be Concluded)